

infinitely shorter space of time by substituting artificial selection. As an illustration of what may be accomplished along these lines, Cochin and Langshan breeders of ten have difficulty in getting combs with five even serrations. This has been and may be accomplished as follows: When the chicks have sufficiently developed combs to enable one to count the serrations, with a sharp pair of shears, trim the combs neatly, cutting the rear of the blade to correct shape and trimming out unnecessary serrations. When making up the breeding pens the following year, select from those of best type, the young birds with most nearly perfect combs. It is surprising how the trimmed combs will develop, if cut early and properly, and by thus trimming and by constant care in selecting each year, in a very few generations, a considerable number of youngsters will be hatched with combs so nearly perfect that trimming will be unnecessary. Almost any modification may be accomplished in time by artificial guidance and strict selection of the individuals. Orpington breeders occasionally have difficulty with the appearance of the fifth toe, due to Dorking transmission. This defect in the young chick may be easily remedied by early clipping. Occasionally side sprigs will show in Cochins and Langshans. Birds that would otherwise be valuable, are disqualified by so small and insignificant a thing as a slight sprig, perhaps not larger than a darning needle nor more than a quarter of an inch in length. By the exercise of watchfulness while the combs are growing, a close clipping will rid the combs of the side sprigs, and in succeeding progeny, these will more likely appear in alternate generations. Principle VIII: "Peculiarities of reversional heredity make their appearance in alternate generations." A disqualification in Light Brahmas is the appearance of solid black feathers in the back. The bird might be otherwise excellent but the fatal black feather would render the bird valueless as a breeder. Would it? Not to the experienced breeder, for we know that by plucking the black feathers of this generation and watching carefully and eradicating those that appear in alternate generations, the defect may be effectually eradicated. However, for practical purposes, this method would be too slow, and it is only

here mentioned as an illustration of what may be accomplished in the application of the second law of breeding. Again, breeders of Cochins are sometimes troubled with a vulture hock. These are stiff quill feathers growing on the thighs, pointing backward even with the knee joint, or hock, and where these appear without a sufficient quantity of fluffy feathers to relieve the sharp angle view in profile, they constitute a defect that amounts to disqualification. Here, again, the shears may be brought into play upon the growing youngsters and the defect eventually eradicated. Time, patience and persistence in selection will gradually bring about almost any modification desired.

In the former chapter, a difference was noted in the shape of the Light and the Dark Brahmas. This variation is due to the law embodied in the tenth principle of breeding: "Peculiarities of direct heredity are trans-

mitted to the progeny generally from the more vigorous parent." The most authentic record of the origin of the Dark Brahma is that it is a variation resulting from a cross between the Cochin and the Gray Chittagongs and recrossed with Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, two Cochin blood lines, to one each of Chittagong and Light Brahma, hence the preponderance of Cochin contour displayed in the Dark Brahma type, due to vigorous impression of the male Cochin line impressed upon the progeny until a variation type was established so nearly like the Brahma type that the Dark variety has been classed under the same breed as the Light Brahmas, when as a matter of fact, they are no more true Brahmas than the Black Orpingtons are true Orpingtons.

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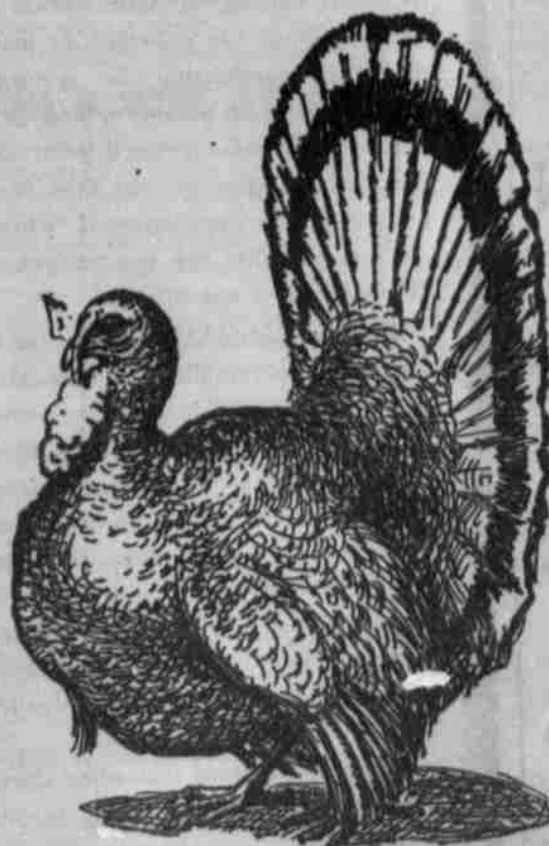
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Cox, J. H., 2140 S. 9th East.
Duncan, L. C., 1075 8th East.
Druk, J. W., 1885 S. 7th East.
Farley, A. B., 1325 State.
Hewlett, O. H., 125 E. 7th South.
Horne, J. L., 235 E. 11th South.
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Poulter, Geo. A., Ogden.
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Smith, Hugh W., 858 E. 1st South.
Sharman, Geo., 716 E. 1st South.
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Vadner, C. S., Forestdale.

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Crawford Bros., Manti.
Carter F., Provo.
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Day, S. O., 725 7th Ave.
Erickson, C. E., 875 E. 5th South.
Gorline, C. S., 1224 E. 12th South.
Haslam, J. W., 544 W. 3rd North.
Hagman, J. D., 226 N. 2nd West.
Hyde, Frank, Kaysville.
Maxson Hy., 2009 E. 12th South.
Peterson, John, 1608 S. 3rd East.
Sheffield, Geo. B., Kaysville.
Stewart, W. W., Kaysville.
Ward, Fred, 354 E. 11th South.
Vawdrey, Thos., Draper.

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Duncan, D., 234 S. 7th East.
Linnell, W. H., 209 E. 12th South.
Maxson, Hy., 2009 E. 12th South.
Pinnock, H. H., 870 E. 4th South.
Spiers, Geo. A., 824 E. 6th South.
Trump, C. J., rear 451 S. 8th East.
Adam Earl, 751 East Fifth South.
Wyandottes.

Adams, J. M., 357 S. 5th East.
Anderson, J. H., 665 5th Ave.
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Betts, A., Calder's Station.
Cartwright T. H., 29 N. West Temple
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Solomon, R. H., 1756 S. 5th East.
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Sander, C. J., 906 Lincoln Ave.
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Strickley, Geo. F., 711 6th Ave.
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Solomon, R. H., 1756 S. 5th East.
Smith, Hugh W., 858 E. 1st South.
Vogeler, A. H., 74 Q. St.

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Cook, A. R., 1129 E. 6th South.
Gorline, C. S., 1224 E. 12th South.

Turkeys.

Vawdrey, Thos., Draper.

Houdans.

McGhie, R. L., 1464 State St.

Games.

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